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C.D.I. Heaven.

In June 1931 the Council Municipal Council passed
 passed for the 1932 Olympic Games to be held in the
 New York.

one of the maps carried by these students are at present in the U.S.N. Museum and copies of one of the 16 tracts in English is set aside. Copies and translations of the Chinese leaflets are also attached (see Municipal Budget for 1951 page 614).

Your obedient servant,

Ruby H. Hewes
C. D. I.

D. C. I.

September 25,

5.

Student Demonstration in Hongkew Park in 1921.

C.D.I. Reeves.

Sir,

In June 1921 the Shanghai Municipal Council granted permission for the Far Eastern Olympic Games to be held in the Hongkew Park.

On June 4th 1921 whilst the Olympic were in progress a large number of students who may be classed as social libertarians entered the park carrying red, black, and white flags emblazoned with violently worded anarchical mottoes, others with "Communist" and others with a pistol painted on them. They started distributing leaflets advocating their views and when an on-looker attempted to stop one of the youths, the latter drew a pistol and fired several shots at him and others, fortunately without harmful results. The police succeeded in arresting six of the demonstrators including the gunman. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and expelled. Three were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment each to be followed by expulsion. Another was expelled only and the case against the sixth was dismissed. The incident shows that movements akin to Bolshevism were slowly but steadily gaining ground in Shanghai and other places and shows also the extent to which some of the enthusiasts in this work will go.

Some of the flags carried by these students are at present in the C.I.D. Museum and copies of one of the leaflets in English is attached. Copies and translations of the Chinese leaflets are also attached (See Municipal Budget for 1921 Page 61A).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frederic H. Reeves.

C. D. I.

D. C. I.

100071
C.I.D. New Market Staff XXXXX
October 25, 1931 5.

Student Demonstration in Shanghai Park in 1931.

C.D.I. Reeves.

Sir,

In June 1931 the Shanghai Municipal Council granted permission for the 1931 Eastern Olympic Games to be held in the Hongkew Park.

On June 4th 1931 whilst the Olympic Games were in progress a large number of students who may be regarded as social extremists entered the park carrying red, black, and white flags emblazoned with violently worded anarchical mottoes, others with "anarchism" and others with a pistol printed on them. They started distributing leaflets advocating their views and when an on-looker attempted to stop one of the youths, the latter drew a pistol and fired several shots at him and others, fortunately without harmful results. The police succeeded in arresting 11 of the demonstrators including the gunman. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and expelled. Three were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment each to be followed by expulsion. Another was expelled only and the case against the sixth was dismissed. The incident shows that movements akin to Bolshevism were slowly but steadily gaining ground in Shanghai and other places and shows also the extent to which some of the enthusiasts in this work will go.

Some of the flags carried by these students are at present in the C.I.D. Museum and copies of one of the leaflets in English is attached. Copies and translations of the Chinese leaflets are also attached (see Municipal Budget for 1931 page 61).

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Gray H. Reeves
C. D. I.

D. C. I.

September 25,

5.

Extracts from the file on the 1915 Japanese Boycott and the activities of the students in connection therewith.

C.D.I. Reeves.

Sir,

In March 1915 a serious anti Japanese agitation was brought about by certain Chinese who began to register in an open manner their prejudice against the demands made against China by the Japanese Government.

The first public sign appeared on March 7th 1915 and a boycott on Japanese started on March 10th 1915. The bandnotes of the Yokohama Specie Bank were refused by shopkeepers and there was a run on the Bank. Japanese signboards were pulled down by the Chinese, rice merchants refused to sell rice to Japanese and many Japanese were forced to close their shops to protect themselves against violence. On March 18th a serious attempt was made to incite popular action against the Japanese. A meeting was held in the Chung Wa Ho Gardens. Several thousands of Chinese attended, but the majority of them were either returned students from Japan or were attached to various colleges in and around Shanghai. It was remarked that not one single respectable Chinese merchant having a stake in the place was present. Two men caused some excitement at the meeting by writing certain characters in blood obtained by biting the top of their fingers.

In all cases where disturbance occurred the Police found no difficulty in restoring order. Several arrests were made on charges of malicious damage to Japanese property and fines ranging from \$1.00 to \$100 were imposed.

Page 2.

Dear Sir,

Your check at account.

Percy A. Jones
— C. D. I.

D. C. I.

September 25, 5.

Extracts from the file on the 1915 Japanese Boycott and the activities of the Students in connection therewith.

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In all cases where disturbance occurred the Police found no difficulty in restoring order. Several arrests were made on charges of malicious damage to Japanese property, and fines ranging from \$1.00 to \$100 were imposed.

Page 2.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Gregor B. Lewis

C. D. I.

D. C. I.

September 25, 5.

Extracts from the file on the 1915 Japanese Boycott and the activities of the students in connection therewith.

C.D.I. Reeves.

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In all cases where disturbance occurred the Police found no difficulty in restoring order. Several arrests were made on charges of malicious damage to Japanese property and fines ranging from \$1.00 to \$100 were imposed.

Gray & Lewis

September 25, 5

Extracts from the file on the 1919 Japanese Boycott and the activities of the Students in connection therewith.

C.D.I. Reeves.

Sir,

The anti Japanese agitation began in Shanghai on May 7th 1919. On that date a mass meeting attended by about 7000 people of whom the majority were students was held in the Public Recreation Ground near the West Gate of the City. Speakers demanded the return of Tsingtao and the release of students who were imprisoned in Peking. After the speeches the assembly decided to go in a body to see the Northern and Southern Peace Delegates who were sitting at the German Club. These plans were upset however by the French Police who would not allow them to enter the Settlement. On the following day thirty delegates representing as many educational institutions met at the Fuh Tai College and formed a Students Union. This organization has since directed the boycott campaign and had their headquarters at 51 Bubbling Well Road.

After June 9th it was located in French Town where they further directed the boycott campaign. No violence took place until May 18th when students and loafers began to snatch and mutilate Japanese made straw hats.

The boycott was conducted in an orderly manner despite the efforts of a few extremists among the students who advocated the formation of a volunteer corps and a general strike, but on June 4th the local Students Union received news from their Tientsin branch that 400 students had been arrested for demonstrating in Peking. On receipt of this report 300 students held a meeting in the Shanghai City. They formed

themselves into parties and made a direct appeal to the City shopkeepers to strike, with the result that on June 5th the City shops did not open and those in the Settlement put up their shutters. Japanese were attacked in various parts of the Settlement during the day and at 9 p.m. large crowds containing disorderly elements assembled on the Hankow Road. Stones and bricks were thrown and several police injured and at midnight it became necessary to disperse these crowds by force. On June 6th reports were circulated that Japanese were poisoning food and water, and a warning to shopkeepers and others was accordingly issued by the Municipal Council.

On June 7th a meeting of representatives of various trades, schools and associations held a meeting in the Santung Chamber of Commerce which was attended by General Lu. After considerable discussion General Lu promised he would telegraph to the Central Government urging the release of the student demonstrators on the conditions that the shops would open and the boycott agitation abandoned. These conditions were opposed by the students and it had the effect of spurring the students on to greater efforts and handbills were circulated urging the people to continue the strike until the Central Government agreed to the following demands :

1. The punishment of the National Traitors.
2. The cancellation of secret agreements.
3. The release of the students.
4. The return of Tsingtao.

Handbills were also circulated trying to undermine the loyalty of the Chinese Members of the S.H.P. also to the Soldier and Police in Chinese Territory.

The general strike continued to June 11th when news reached Shanghai that the three so called National Traitors had been dismissed by the President. On June 12th the shops of the Settlement closed up and strikers began to resume work. By June 16th things became normal.

The dismissal of the so called traitors was taken as a victory for the people and celebrations started in Chinese territory despite the orders of the Authorities. Processions were formed and on one entering French Town it was broken up by the Police. Part of it however entered the Settlement at about 9 p.m. June 12th but was stopped by the S.H.P. on Shantung Road. A scuffle ensued and the Police were attacked. The latter had to resort to the use of firearms and several shot were fired which resulted in the death of one Chinese and the wounding of several others. There were few if any students in this procession which was composed of commercial, citizens and other similar federations accompanied by large numbers of bad characters from the City.

The reports that Japanese were poisoning the food and water led to many grave assaults of Japanese and Koreans. Many Chinese suffered also and two died from the wounds received.

The strike showed that the Kowloon malcontents

were responsible and in May 1919 a case occurred which disclosed the existence of a scheme to spread Bolshevik ideas in Chinese and that Bolshevik propaganda was being spread among the student classes and that agents for the sale of Bolshevik literature had been appointed in various schools. Books seized showed that agents had been appointed for their sale at schools as far apart as the Peking University - this is where the agitation started - and Lo Ying College near Swatow.

Intercepted correspondence showed also that similar literature had been despatched to Chinese in England, France and America, and although there is nothing definite to connect Bolshevism with the unrest it is known that professional politicians and the student movement are closely connected.

As far as the students personally were concerned on this occasion few of them gave trouble in the streets. For the first day or two they were allowed to assist in keeping the crowds in order, but it was soon found that their presence merely caused larger crowds to collect. They were accordingly warned not to appear and they obeyed implicitly for some days. Later they formed processions carrying banners in motor cars and many had to be turned back. No students were arrested by the Police though a number found distributing handbills were taken to Police Stations and warned to desist. On the whole they were amenable inclined and with few exceptions seemed anxious that order should be kept. No

cases of intimidation or of incitement by them to disorder came directly under Police notice in settlement limits.

When they started their boycott campaign they did not intend the movement to reach the lengths it eventually did, nor did they anticipate losing control as they did, but by June 8th the conduct of affairs had admittedly passed out of their hands and the attitude of their leaders on that day was one almost of plaintive apology to the Police that things had gone so far. They then stated that they were longer responsible for what did happen, giving as a reason that there had been schism in their ranks and that they had no authority over students who did not belong to their Union.

On June 8th 1919 the students of the Municipal Public schools left the classes and walked out, necessitating the closing of the schools.

On June 6th the president of the Students Union Ho Pao Jien wrote to the Chairman of the Municipal Council stating that the students were doing their best to maintain law and order by having motor lorries travelling back and forth bearing signs advising the people to be peaceful and quiet also distributing handbills with the same object. He suggested that interested parties would take steps to bring about a riot and discredit the student movement and suggested calling out the Specials and Volunteers. He expressed a desire to to co-operate with foreign friends during the period of internal dissention.

On June 7th 1919 Mr. Ho Pao Jien again wrote to the Chairman expressing the Shanghai Students Union appreciation of the tactful and useful conduct of the Volunteers. He states "We feared that provocateurs would bring about a riot to discredit our work for the Salvation of China. The co-operation of the Volunteers and Student Groups saved the day."

On June 7th 1919 "The Students Union" issued a circular which reads as follows :-

"Your Country demands that you stay off the streets.
Go Home.

The enemy is trying to start a riot to damage our cause, only peace and order can save China. If you are struck, walk away. It will not be cowardice, it will be personal sacrifice for your people "Go Home"

"Shanghai Students Union."

On June 10th 1919 another interesting letter was written by Mr. Ho Pao Jien to the Chairman :-

"Sir,

It has come to the knowledge of the Shanghai Students Union that the Municipal Council believes that the members of the Union have participated in various strike activities today, that they have intimidated shopkeepers to keep the shops closed. Such information as you may have on this subject must be inaccurate.

The Shanghai Students Union has today been entirely inactive. No members were on the streets participating in any

Page 7.

agitation. It is quite possible that persons masquerading as students have been going about town in order that the students movement might be discredited. We are particularly anxious to avoid any conflict with the Municipal Council; and we are certain that you must recognize the fact that the students have without delay complied with every order of your body.

The Shanghai Students Union will be inactive tomorrow except as the Council may wish to use its services. Should any students be found disobeying the orders of the Council will you be good enough to inform our Council, Mr. F.B. Rose, of the fact so that it may be thoroughly investigated whether the person is really a student who is endangering the movement by disobeying our instructions or whether he is a fraud."

On June 11th 1919 the French Police gave notice to the Public Citizens Association 220 Avenue Joffre and the Shanghai Students Union 21 Yue Yang Lee Avenue Joffre, that they will be obliged to leave the French Concession if the General strike did not end on that day. As a result the students on strike held a meeting in Fuh Tan School for the purpose of considering what should be done in view of their expulsion from the International Settlement and their threatened expulsion from French Town. They decided that they would have no central organization until the general strike ended.

On June 11th 1919 while the City Magistrate and some members of the committee of the Chinese of Commerce were

holding a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on H. Henan Road to consider steps to be taken to bring about a resumption of business, a group of students entered the meeting room and started to heckle those attending. The meeting broke up without reaching a decision.

On June 18th handbills purporting to come from the Merchants Federation and Students' Association, which gave a garbled account of the shooting affray on Tsantung Road and exhorting shopkeepers to strike again have appeared in the settlement. Neither of the organizations named are known to the Police and it is believed that no such societies exist.

On June 16th 1919 an inauguration meeting of the Chinese Students' Union was held in the Great Eastern Hotel, Hanking Road, at 3 p.m. June 16. There were about 100 Chinese and eleven foreigners present. The former included representatives of schools in Peking, Tientsin, Hanking, Tsinanfu, Rupeh, Paochingfu, Amoy, Kiukiang, Kirin, Tongshan, Yangchow and Shanghai. With the exception of two newspaper reporters, the foreigners who attended were American missionaries or teachers in their schools. The gathering was presided over by Tuan Sih Bang, a student in Peking University.

Mr. Tuan started proceedings with a speech, in which he explained the idea of the Chinese Students' Union, and the reasons for its formation. He said the Union would try to purge the Central Government of corrupt elements and would

strive for the regeneration of China. It would also use all means at its disposal to protect China from external enemies. The Union would have recourse only to peaceful methods in carrying out its policy.

On June 18th 1919 The Commissioner of Police wrote a letter to the Consul General of France :-

"Dear Monsieur Eilden,

It is reported that the Committee of the Public Citizens' Association, No. 220 Avenue Joffre, at 9 p.m. on June 17, held a meeting at which the organising of labour unions was the principal topic discussed.

The Students Union moved into their new premises at No. 22 Rue Paul Beau on June 17.

It is reported that the Youngingtang intends to start a weekly paper advocating Bolshevism. This journal will be published in French text, and will be edited by the staff of "Republican Daily News."

Also on June 20th 1919:-

"Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that it is reported a secret meeting was held at No. 22 Sing Hing Lee, Rue Paul Beau at about 8 p.m. on June 18th when Tuan Sih Pang, a Peking student, and Ho Pau Zung of Fuh Tan College were elected President and Vice President of the Union respectively. They will hold office for one year.

The Students' Union has decided to distribute boycott

handbills weekly urging the merchants and shopkeepers so as to remind them of the ban on Japanese goods."

Extract from the evidence given at the Public Mortuary on June 13th 1919 at 11 a.m. when an inquest was held by Mr. Grant Jones and Magistrate Mason on the body of an unknown adult Chinese who was shot in the head by the Police during a riot on the Shantung Road about 9 p.m. on Thursday June 13th 1919.

Chinese P.C. 456 :- About 8.55 p.m. yesterday while on duty in the Telephone Box on Avenue Edward VII I saw over a hundred students in the vicinity of Peking Road Bridge coming from French Town. Before going on duty at 7 p.m. I was told that these people were not permitted to come into the Settlement. Two Chinese Constables (621 and 322) advised them not to come into the settlement. I saw the Chinese Policemen speaking to them. They then turned into the Central district along the Shantung. I then reported the matter by telephone to Louza Police Station. I saw nothing further as I remained in the Police Box.

C.I. Vaughan Extracts

At 9 p.m. June 12th 1919 I received a message that a large number of students were coming into the Settlement from the French Concession by way of Shantung Road. Troopers under Trooper Sgt. Rock had already been sent. On arrival I saw the troopers were having a severe struggle. I saw one pony fall to the ground and lie there for several seconds.

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its rider was on the ground and stick, stone, and other missiles were being thrown and the troopers were being driven back. The situation was undoubtedly serious and if they got to Canton Road it would have been still more serious so I decided to check it. I therefore took a carbine and fired three shots. Trooper Rock fired 7 shots from his pistol. The crowd then turned toward French Town. Among the debris was found a chop-er. Crowds kept shouting Tang - Tang. Our first opinion of the people in the procession was that they were students. I am not in a position to say whether they were students or not. The person shot dead was undoubtedly a coolie.

Trooper Sergeant Rock.

I met a procession of Chinese dressed up in a way the students have been dressing of late, white tops, little cloth hats, long white gowns. They were carrying flags. I rode up to a man who was leading the procession. I addressed him in English as he spoke English well. I asked him to go back to French Town and warned him that if he did not there would be a possibility of some getting injured. He spoke to the crowd and then said we will not go back. I saw shutter and form (stools) tables, cups etc. being thrown from verandahs. One trooper's jawbone was broken. I heard them shouting "Beat the Foreigner". I fired 7 shots from my pistol. The Volunteers turned out and relieved me.

On June 21st 1919 a room was engaged at the Oriental Hotel by the National Students Union for a tea party. It was discovered that the police were within earshot regarding Tringtoo and the Paris Peace Conference. The Police stopped the meeting.

On June 21st 1919 100 students held a meeting in the Nanyang College for the purpose of devising ways and means to secure the release of students imprisoned in Peking and to prevent the Chinese delegates in Paris from signing the Peace Treaty. They decided that if no satisfactory reply was forthcoming within a reasonable time proper action could be taken for another general strike.

Copy of Municipal Notification No. 2625 issued in Chinese and English dated Council Room Shanghai June 2th 1919.

For the better preservation of the peace and good order of the Settlement and for the protection of all peaceful residents, warning is hereby issued by the Council as follows:-

1. No person unless a Consular Officer or a member of the naval or military forces of any Treaty Power or unless duly authorised by the Council shall, under any pretence whatsoever, appear in the streets or in any public place, in uniform or wearing any distinctive dress or badge or headgear signifying membership of any particular organisation, association or body.

2. No person shall, under any pretence whatsoever, carry any flag or banner or wear any sash or other device in

the streets or in any public place, bearing any inscription in Chinese or in any foreign language.

Any person contravening any of the terms of this warning or interfering with the Police or other duly authorised officers of the Council, engaged in the maintenance of peace and good order or usurping the authority vested in them or otherwise guilty of any action whatsoever prejudicial to peace and good order, will be arrested forthwith and taken before the proper authorities for punishment without the least leniency.

This will take effect from 4 p.m. Monday, June 9th, whereafter compliance with its terms will be enforced with the utmost rigour.

Warning is duly given. Let all obey. By order,

R.C. Siddell, Secretary.

Copy of Memo to Inspectors issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police J. Milton Johnson on June 9th 1919, 2 p.m.

Special arrangements for to-day :-

1. The provisions of Municipal Notification issued last night will be put into force in Central, Louza and Hongkew Districts.
2. Inspector i/c ^{Hongkew} will make his own arrangements without further instructions, in consultation with the Officer Commanding American Co., S.V.C. and in conformity generally with what is being done elsewhere.
3. S.V.C. are to be mobilised at 3 p.m.

Page 14.

Special constables will patrol at Louza and Hengkow at 6 p.m. as on the last two nights. The same arrangements for lights, both mounted and foot, will apply as on the last two nights.

A small Naval detachment will be available for use, if necessary.

4. Operations will begin at 5 p.m. Their object is to arrest and if necessary compel compliance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Municipal Notification referred to.

5. The general idea will be to have 7 posts of 8 men (four Police and four Volunteers or Specials) distributed in Central and Louza Districts. In addition to these, there will be strong patrols traversing both districts both to south and east to west.

Each party will be accompanied by two rickshas in which to place all articles taken from the students.

Motor lorries will be available into which the contents of the rickshas can be placed as convenient.

So far as is possible the Police will remove the articles and the S.V.C. will furnish any additional protection required.

The white hats worn by students are not to be taken away from them.

The only students who need be arrested for the present are those found distributing handbills.

6. No force is to be used unless actually required.

Firearms are only to be resorted to for the purpose of defending life or property. On no account whatever are they to be used on life or limb.

7. Boy Scouts are to be told that they are not wanted and are to go home.

Students whose badges, banners or other insignia have been removed are to be told to clear out of the Settlement.

8. All watches are to be synchronised with the Louza Station Charge Room clock before going on duty.

9. The C.S.P. may be found at any time by communicating with Tel. No. C. 1369 between 5 p.m. and midnight. (C/I Ramsay to make the necessary arrangements).

Extract from report in the Morning Star May 8th 1919.

On May 6 a letter was received by this office from the Preparatory Office of the Citizens' Great Meeting stating that the above procession would pass through the Bund near the Nanjing Road. The promoters of the movement were definitely informed by the Police that the procession could not be permitted in this Settlement.

Mr. Tang Shao Yi's attitude throughout this matter is difficult to explain and I am of opinion that it ought to be brought very strongly to his notice, as well as to those connected with him, that the Settlement is not a place where political intriguing will be permitted and that conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace or action to incite to damage and murder will not be permitted for one instant.

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The banners carried by those in the procession and the speeches made on the Recreation Ground at St. Catherine's Bridge were certainly most inflammatory. Mr. Tang Shao Yi's invitation to those responsible for what took place is tantamount to an open sympathy with their propaganda.

Copy of report forwarded by D.I. Burnside dated May 10th 1919.
Sir,

I beg to report that at 3.45 p.m. St. Inst: S.P.C. No. 199 brought to the attention 3 Chinese Students whom he found distributing handbills at Hanking & Honan Road corner.

The three students stated that they were all boarders at the Commercial School situated near to the small south gate at Lok-Jai-pung, Nantao and their names were :-

WONG BAK YING son of a rice merchant at Sochow
whose parents reside at No. 52 Tung Pok Ka.

CHUNG KUN son of a property owner at Li-yang
Hsien, Kiangsu, parents residing outside the
North gate at Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu.

WONG KUN UN son of a Restaurant keeper
situated at the East Gate of Li-yang Hsien,
Kiangsu, parents residing at the same place.

& had with other school fellows to the number of over 200
been sent by Wong Nai Mok, Principal of their school to all
parts of Shanghai to distribute the circulars which he had
handed to them.

They were in possession of 540 small white circulars,

Page 17.

22, 8, and 1 large brownish air all round 1 medium sized circular.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Grey & Lewis

C. D. I.

D. C. I.

C.I.D. Headquarters Staff Report

September 25, 1919 5

Extract: From the file on the 1919 Japanese boycott and the activities of the student in connection therewith.

C.I.D. Reeves.

Sir,

The anti Japanese agitation began in Shanghai on May 7th 1919. On this date a mass meeting attended by about 7000 people of whom the majority were students was held in the Public Recreation Grounds near the east gate of the city. Speakers denounce the return of privileges and the release of students who were imprisoned ineking. After the speeches the assembly decided to go in a body to see the Northern and Southern Peace Delegates who were sitting at the German Club. These plans were upset however by the French police who would not allow them to enter the restaurant. On the following day thirty delegates began calling on every educational institutions met at the Fudan College and formed a Students Union. This organization was which directed the boycott campaign in the Chinese quarters at Si Chubing, all round.

After June 9th it was decided in French Town where they further directed the boycott campaign. No violence took place until May 18th when student and leaders began to march and militate in public roads everywhere.

The boycott was conducted in an orderly manner and the efforts of the students among the students who advocated the formation of a volunteer corps and a general strike, but on June 4th the French Union received news from their friends in Si Chubing that 400 students had been arrested for demonstrating ineking. On receipt of this report 300 students held a meeting in the Shanghai City. They formed

Page 2.

themselves into groups and went to the City Hall, the City Hospital, the City Jail, the City Police Station, the City Fire Station, the City Waterworks, the City Gas Works, the City Sewerage Works, the City Public Works, the City Parks, the City Cemeteries, the City Public Buildings, the City Public Schools, the City Public Libraries, the City Public Bathing Houses, the City Public Swimming Pools, the City Public Amusement Parks, the City Public Race Tracks, the City Public Casinoes, the City Public Gambling Houses, the City Public Prostitution Houses, the City Public Drunkenness Houses, the City Public Vagrancy Houses, the City Public Begging Houses, the City Public Charity Houses, the City Public Workhouses, the City Public Prisons, the City Public Asylums, the City Public Hospitals, the City Public Dispensaries, the City Public Clinics, the City Public Laboratories, the City Public Observatories, the City Public Museums, the City Public Galleries, the City Public Libraries, the City Public Reading Rooms, the City Public Writing Rooms, the City Public Printing Rooms, the City Public Bookshops, the City Public Stationery Shops, the City Public Stationery Stores, the City Public Stationery Wholesalers, the City Public Stationery Retailers, the City Public Stationery Manufacturers, the City Public Stationery Importers, the City Public Stationery Exporters, the City Public Stationery Distributors, the City Public Stationery Wholesalers, the City Public Stationery Retailers, the City Public Stationery Manufacturers, the City Public Stationery Importers, the City Public Stationery Exporters, the City Public Stationery Distributors.

On June 6th, reports were received that Japanese were going to the City Hall, the City Hospital, the City Jail, the City Police Station, the City Fire Station, the City Waterworks, the City Gas Works, the City Sewerage Works, the City Public Works, the City Parks, the City Cemeteries, the City Public Buildings, the City Public Schools, the City Public Libraries, the City Public Bathing Houses, the City Public Swimming Pools, the City Public Amusement Parks, the City Public Race Tracks, the City Public Casinoes, the City Public Gambling Houses, the City Public Prostitution Houses, the City Public Drunkenness Houses, the City Public Vagrancy Houses, the City Public Begging Houses, the City Public Charity Houses, the City Public Workhouses, the City Public Prisons, the City Public Asylums, the City Public Hospitals, the City Public Dispensaries, the City Public Clinics, the City Public Laboratories, the City Public Observatories, the City Public Museums, the City Public Galleries, the City Public Libraries, the City Public Reading Rooms, the City Public Writing Rooms, the City Public Printing Rooms, the City Public Bookshops, the City Public Stationery Shops, the City Public Stationery Stores, the City Public Stationery Wholesalers, the City Public Stationery Retailers, the City Public Stationery Manufacturers, the City Public Stationery Importers, the City Public Stationery Exporters, the City Public Stationery Distributors.

On June 7th, a meeting of representatives of various groups, who had been elected to meet in the Santos Hotel of Commerce which was attended by General Lu. After considerable discussion General Lu promised he would telegraph to the Central Government urging the release of the student demonstrators on the conditions that the shops would open and the boycott agitation abandoned. These conditions were opposed by the students and it had the effect of spurring the students on to greater efforts and handbills were circulated urging the people to continue the strike until the Central Government agreed to the following demands :

1. The punishment of the National Traitors,
2. The cancellation of secret agreements,
3. The release of the students,
4. The return of Tsingtao.

21.0 3.

It should be noted that the evidence in the
1. 1951-52 period shows that the 1. 1951-52
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The 1934-35 season continued to show less than 1933-34 in area irrigated and the three millions additional in funds that occurred for by the 1934-35 season. On June 1934 the 1934-35 of the 1934-35 season up the 1934-35 season began to be the 1934-35. By June 1934 the 1934-35 season.

The third of the "Freedom Riders" was a victory for the people and celebration started in that one territory despite the orders of the authorities. These riders were forced out on one entering March. When it was broken up by the police. Part of it however, a few the "Freedom Riders" at 9 p.m. June 1961, but it was led by the A.I.P. on a Sunday. These riders and the police were attacked. The police used to put it to the use of firearms. Several were killed which resulted in the death of one person and the wounding of several others. These were the "Freedom Riders" in this procession which was composed of commercial, citizens and other similar federations accompanied by large numbers of bad characters from the City.

The reports that Japanese were poisoning the food and water led to many grave accusations of Japanese and Koreans. Many Chinese suffered also and two died from the poisons received.

The strike showed that the [redacted] [redacted]

Page 4.

were responsible and in May 1919 a crisis occurred which disclosed the existence of a scheme to popularize Marxist ideas in Chinese and that Bolshevik propaganda was being spread among the student classes and that agents for the sale of Bolshevik literature had been appointed in various schools. Books seized showed that agents had been appointed for their sale at schools as far apart as the Peking University - this is where the agitation started - and the Ming Pao c. near Canton. Interrupted correspondence once again shows that similar literature had been dispatched to this also in England, France and America, but although there is nothing definite to connect Bolshevism with the unrest it is known that professional politicians and the student movement are closely connected.

Students themselves personally were concerned on this occasion for of them gave trouble in the streets. For the first day or two they were allowed to assist in keeping the crowds in order, but it was soon found that their presence merely caused larger crowds to collect. They were accordingly warned not to sign names they obeyed implicitly for two days. Later they formed processions carrying banners in motor cars and many had to be turned back. No students were arrested by the police though a number found distributing handbills were taken to police stations and warned to desist. On the whole they were amply inclined and with few exceptions seemed anxious that order should be kept. No

Page 5.

cases of incitation or of incitement by them to disorder were directly under police notice in settlement limits.

When they started their boycott campaign they did not intend the movement to reach the lengths it eventually did, nor did they anticipate being control as they did, but by June 8th the conduct of affairs had admittedly passed out of their hands and the attitude of their leaders on that day was one almost of plaintive apology to the police that things had gone so far. They then stated that they were no longer responsible for what might happen, giving as a reason that there had been schism in their ranks and that they had no authority over students who did not belong to their Union.

On June 6th 1919 the student of the Municipal Public Schools left the classes and walked out, boycotting the closing of the schools.

On June 6th the president of the Students Union Ho Sui Fien wrote to the Chairman of the Municipal Council stating that the students were doing their best to maintain law and order by having motor lorries travelling back and forth bearing signs advising the people to be peaceful and quiet also distributing handbills with the same object. He suggested that interested parties would take steps to bring about a riot and discredit the student movement and suggested calling out the Specials and Volunteers. He expressed a desire to co-operate with foreign friends during the period of internal dissention.

Page 6.

On June 7th 1919 Mr. Ho also sign a letter to the Whimran expressing the Shanghai Students Union appreciation of the tactful and careful conduct of the Volunteers. He writes "to assure that provocations could bring about a riot to hinder it our work for the salvation of China. The co-operation of the Whimran and Student Groups saved the day."

On June 7th 1919 "The Students Union" issued a circular which reads as follows :-

"Your Country demands that you stay on the streets. Go Home.

The enemy is trying to start a riot to change our cause, only peace and order can save China. If you are struck, walk away. It will not be for nice, it will be personal sacrifice for your people "Go Home"

"Shanghai Students Union."

On June 18th 1919 another interesting letter was written by Mr. Ho to the Whimran :-
"Sir,

It has come to the knowledge of the Shanghai Students Union that the Municipal Council believe that the members of the Union have participated in various strike activities today, that they have intimidated the keepers to keep the shops closed. Such information as you may have on this subject must be accurate.

The Shanghai Students Union has today been entirely inactive. No members were on the streets participating in any

Page 7.

regulation. As I said, the time the person is working the elements have been changing in order that the plants be maintained at the same level. We are particularly anxious to avoid any change in the level of oil; and we are certain that you must recognize the fact that the elements have almost always supplied with every part of your body.

The charged student which will be intensive counseling except to the Council any wish to discuss matters. Should any students be found disobeying the orders of the Council will you be able enough to inform our Council, W. B. Ross, of the fact so that it may be thoroughly investigated whether the person is a high school or a college student and movement by disobeying our instruction as a student in a school."

On June 11th 1918 the French Police gave notice to the above mentioned Association and General Joffre that the Military Government, Union de la France and General Joffre, that they will be obliged to leave the French Republic if the General strike is not called on that day. As a result the students on June 12th meeting in all their classes for the purpose of considering what should be done in view of their expulsion from the International Student and their threatened expulsion from French soil. They decided that they would have no central organization until the general strike ended.

On June 15th 1919 while the City Magistrate and one member of the committee of the Citizens of Concord were

Stage 8.

holding a meeting in the room of the Chamber of Commerce on June 15th. The meeting was held at 8:30 p.m. and about 100 students entered the meeting room. The students entered the meeting room in order to back the Chinese students' Union. The meeting broke up without reaching a decision.

On June 16th 1919, a meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce in Peking, which gave a detailed account of the meeting held on June 15th and exhorted the students to strive to win the victory in the movement. The meeting of the organization asked the students to the police and it is believed that no real solution exist.

On June 16th 1919 an inaugural meeting of the Chinese Students' Union was held in the Great Peking Hotel, Peking, at 1 p.m. June 16. There were about 100 Chinese and eleven foreigners present. The former included representatives of schools in Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, and other cities, and the latter included, among others, the exception of two newspaper editors, the foreigners who attended were American and British. The gathering was presided over by Chen Shih Wang, a student in Peking University.

Mr. Chen presided over the proceedings with a speech, in which he explained the idea of the Chinese Students' Union, and the reasons for its formation. He said the Union would try to purge the central government of corrupt officials and would

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arrive in the hope of seeing Mr. Chinn. It would be also
all right for it to be held at the Chinese Club.
The Union will have the right to be heard
before it carrying out its policy.

On June 18th 1919 the Social Science of the Chinese
to the Consul General of France :-

"Dear Monsieur Liden,

It is reported that the Committee of the Chinese Citizens'
Association, No. 122 Avenue de la Paix, at 9 p.m. of June 17, held
a meeting at which the organizing of the Union was the
principal topic discussed.

The students Union moved into their new premises at No.
122 Avenue de la Paix on June 17.

It is reported that the Students Union intends to start a
weekly paper advocating socialism. This journal will be
published in French, and will be edited by the staff of
"Le Republicain de la Paix."

Also on June 18th 1919:-

"Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that it is reported a
secret meeting was held at No. 22 Sing King Lee, Rue Paul Beau
at 8 p.m. on June 18th when Tuan Shih Pang, a Peking
student, and Ho Pau Tung of Fuh Tan College were elected
President and Vice President of the Union respectively.
They will hold office for one year.

The Students' Union has decided to distribute boycott

10010.

its side and on the other side of the street, some, in order
to avoid being thrown by the troops, were being driven
back. The situation was such that I decided to go
to the front and it would have been still more difficult to
I decided to check it. I then took some of the police and
fired three shots. The police then fired 7 shots from
a car. The crowd then turned back to the front.
Among the police there were some who were shouting
Fung - Fung. Our first opinion of the people in the
procession was that they were students. I went into
position to try to see if they were really or not. The
person that was with me was a student of a school.
Proper account back.

I went to the front of the line and saw up in the way the
students were carrying flags, white tops, little
clothes, etc. They were carrying flags.
I went up to the front of the procession. I
approached him in order to see if he spoke English well. I asked
him to go back to the front and warned him that if he did
not there would be a possibility of some getting injured.
He spoke to the crowd and then said we will not go back. I
saw bottles and some (stools) tables, cups etc. being thrown
from the crowd. One trooper's jawbone was broken. I
heard them shouting "Beat the Foreigner". I fired 7 shots
from my pistol. The Volunteers turned out and relieved me.

... 1.

[illegible]

On Jan 3 1919 the students held a meeting in the
auditorium for the purpose of determining the means to
secure the release of students imprisoned in the United States
to prevent the United States delegation in Paris from being the only
party. They decided that if no satisfactory reply was
forthcoming within a reasonable time they would be
able to launch a general strike.

Copy of Municipal Ordinance No. 8, 1925 in witness whereof
Mayor and Council have hereunto set their hands and
affixed the seal of said City on this 10th day of 1925.

For the better preservation of the peace and good order of the attachment and for the protection of all peaceful persons, I hereby issued by the Council as follows:-

2. No person shall be a Consular Officer or a member of the armed or military forces of any Treaty Power or unless duly authorized by the Council shall, under any pretence whatever, appear in the streets or in any public place, in uniform or wearing any distinctive dress or badge or headgear signifying membership of any particular organization, association or body.

2. No person shall, under any pretenses whatsoever, carry any flag or banner or wear any coat or other device in

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the secret or in any public way, showing any disaffection in China or in any foreign land.

My people concerned in any of the above will be dealing or interfering with the police or other duly authorized officers of the Council, armed in the maintenance of peace and good order or usurping the authority vested in them or otherwise guilty of any action that covers a refusal to obey and good order, will be liable to be treated as common lawless the proper authorities. For punishment without the least leniency.

This will take effect from 4 p.m. today, June 9th, whereafter compliance with its terms will be enforced with the utmost rigour.

Nothing is to be given. Let all obey. By order,

H.O. Middel, Secretary.

Copy of Memo to Inspectors issued by the Deputy Commandant in Chief of Police L. Milton Johnson on June 9th 1919, 2 p.m.

Special arrangements for to-day :-

1. The provision of Municipal Police Station is used last night will be put into force in Central, Lower and Hongkew districts.
2. Inspector ^{Don Hew} 1/c will make his own arrangements without further instruction, in consultation with the Officer Commanding American Co., S.V.C. and in conformity generally with what is being done elsewhere.
3. S.V.C. are to be mobilized at 3 p.m.

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Level 1 will be in effect from 6 p.m. on the day of the riot. For this purpose, Level 1 will apply to the first two shifts.

A small group of students will be available for use, if necessary.

4. Operation will begin at 5 p.m. Their object is to prevent any and every organized compliance with the Level 1 and 2 of the Chicago 1 Mobilization referred to.

5. The general idea will be to have 7 police of 8 men (four police and four Volunteers or specials) distributed in Central and South Districts. In addition to these, there will be strong patrols that run each district north to south and east to west.

Chaperone will be accompanied by the riotous in which to place all articles taken from the students.

Motor lorries will be available into which the contents of the riotous can be placed as convenient.

To ensure it possible the police will remove the articles. The N.Y.C. will furnish any additional protection required.

The white hats worn by students are not to be taken away from them.

The only students who need be arrested for the present are those found distributing handbills.

6. No force is to be used unless actually necessary.

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Firearms are only to be used in cases of self defense or defense of life or property. Shots are not to be fired during the morning, shots to be fired in the air.

7. Boycotts are to be held on a day when no work is to be done and no one is to go home.

Students whose badges, uniforms or other insignia have been removed are to be sold to stand out of the settlement.

8. All workers are to be synchronized with the house station change from clock before going on duty.

9. The C.C.P. may be found at any time by communicating with Tel. N. C. 1369 between 5 p.m. and midnight. (C/I to make the necessary arrangements).

Extract from report in the Morning Star May 8th 1919.

On May 6 a letter was received by this office from the Propagatory Office of the Citizens' Great Meeting stating that the above procession would pass through the band near the Wankang Road. The promoters of the movement were definitely informed by the police that the procession could not be permitted in the settlement.

Mr. Tang Zhao Yi's attitude throughout this matter is difficult to explain and I am of opinion that it ought to be brought very strongly to his notice, as well as to those connected with him, that the Settlement is not a place where political intriguing will be permitted and that conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace or action to invite to damage and murder will not be permitted for any reason.

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The banners carried by these in the procession and the speech made on the occasion around the S. Williams' Bridge were certainly most inflammatory. Mr. Tang Tiao Yi's invitation to these responsible persons to be placed is tantamount to an open sympathy with their propaganda.

Copy of report forwarded by D.I. Burnside dated May 10th 1919.

Sir,

I beg to report that at 3.45 p.m. 9th Inst: D.P.C. No. 190 brought to this Station 3 Chinese Students whom he found distributing handbills at Hanking & Homen Road corner.

The three students stated that they were all boarders at the Commercial School situated near to the small South gate at Lok-ke-yang, Canton and their names were :-

ONG LEE YING son of a rice merchant at Lo Chow where parents reside at No. 52 Tung Lok Ka.

LIANG WEN son of a property owner at Li-yang Hsien, Chin su, parents residing outside the North gate at Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu.

WONG CHING son of a Restaurant keeper situated at the East Gate of Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu, parents residing at the same place.

Along with other school fellows to the number of over 200 were sent by Wong Kai Mok, Principal of their school to all parts of Shanghai to distribute the circulars which he had handed to them.

They were in possession of 840 small white circulars.

September 25, 5

Extracts from the file on the 1919 Japanese boycott and the activities of the student in connection therewith.

C.D.I. Reeves.

Sir,

The anti Japanese agitation in China began on May 7th 1919. On May 8th a mass meeting attended by about 7000 people of whom the majority were students was held in the Public Recreation Ground near the East Gate of the City. Speakers demanded the return of Peking and the release of students who were imprisoned in Peking. After the speeches the assembly decided to go in a body to see the Northern and Southern Peace Delegates who were sitting at the German Club. These plans were upset however by the French Police who would not allow them to enter the settlement. On the following day thirty delegates representing as many educational institutions met at the Fuh Tan College and formed a Students Union. This organisation has since directed the boycott campaign and has their headquarters at 51 Thubeling Hill Road. After June 9th it was located in French Town where they further directed the boycott campaign. No violence took place until May 18th when students and loafers began to snatch and mutilate Japanese made straw hats.

The boycott was conducted in an orderly manner despite the efforts of a few extremists among the students who advocated the formation of a volunteer corps and a general strike, but on June 4th the local Students Union received news from their Tientsin branch that 400 students had been arrested for demonstrating in Peking. On receipt of this report 300 students held a meeting in the Shanghai City. They formed

Page 2.

themselves into parties and made a direct appeal to the City shopkeepers to strike, with the result that on June 5th the City shops did not open and those in the Settlement put up their shutters. Japanese were attacked in various parts of the Settlement during the day and at 9 p.m. large crowds containing disorderly elements assembled on the walking road.

Stones and bricks were thrown and several police injured and at midnight it became necessary to disperse these crowds by force.

On June 6th reports were circulated that Japanese were poisoning food and water, and a warning to shopkeepers and others was accordingly issued by the Municipal Council.

On June 7th a meeting of representatives of various bodies, schools and associations held a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce which was attended by General Lu. After considerable discussion General Lu promised he would telegraph to the Central Government asking the release of the student demonstrators on the conditions that the shops would open and the boycott agitation abandoned. These conditions

were opposed by the students and it had the effect of spurring the students on to greater efforts and handbills were circulated urging the people to continue the strike until the Central Government agreed to the following demands :

1. The punishment of the National Traitors.
2. The cancellation of secret agreements.
3. The release of the students.
4. The return of Tsingtao.

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Handbills were also circulated trying to undermine the loyalty of the Chinese members of the S.H.P. Also to the soldier and police in Chinese territory.

The general strike continued to June 11th when news reached Shanghai that the three so called national legislators had been dismissed by the President. On June 12th the shops of the settlement closed up and strikers began to resume work. By June 16th things became normal.

The dismissal of the so called legislators was taken as a victory for the people and celebrations started in Chinese territory despite the orders of the authorities. Processions were formed and on one entering French Town it was broken up by the police. Part of it however entered the Settlement at about 9 p.m. June 12th but was stopped by the S.H.P. on Chantung Road. A fracas ensued and the police were attacked. The latter had to resort to the use of firearms and several shots were fired which resulted in the death of one Chinese and the wounding of several others. There were few if any students in this procession which was composed of commercial, citizens and other similar federations accompanied by large numbers of bad characters from the City.

The reports that Japanese were poisoning the food and water led to many grave assaults of Japanese and Koreans. Many Chinese suffered also and two died from the wounds received.

The strike showed that the Kohnkingtong malcontents

Page 4.

were responsible and in May 1919 a case occurred which disclosed the existence of a scheme to spread Leninist ideas in Chinese and that Bolshevik propaganda was being spread among the student classes and that agents for the sale of Bolshevik literature had been appointed in various schools. Books being shown that agents had been appointed for their sale at schools on the coast at the Peking University - this is where the agitation started - and Lo Ying College near Tientsin. Intercepted correspondence showed also that similar literature had been despatched to Chinese in England, France and America, and although there is nothing definite to connect Bolshevism with the unrest it is known that professional politicians and the student movement are closely connected.

As far as the students personally were concerned on this occasion few of them gave trouble in the streets. For the first day or two they were allowed to assist in keeping the crowds in order, but it was soon found that their presence merely caused larger crowds to collect. They were accordingly asked not to appear and they obeyed implicitly for some days. Later they formed processions carrying banners in motor cars and many had to be turned back. No students were arrested by the Police though a number found distributing handbills were taken to Police Stations and warned to desist. On the whole they were amenable and with few exceptions seemed anxious that order should be kept. No

Page 5.

cases of intimidation or of incitement by them to disorder came strictly under police notice in settlement limits.

Then they started their boycott campaign. They did not intend the movement to reach the lengths it eventually did, nor did they anticipate having control of it, they did, but by June 5th the conduct of affairs had admittedly passed out of their hands and the attitude of their leaders on that day was one almost of plaintive apology to the police that things had gone so far. They then stated that they were henceforth responsible for what might happen, giving as reason that there had been soldiers in their ranks and that they had no authority over students who did not belong to their Union.

On June 6th 1919 the students of the Municipal Public Schools left the classes and walked out, necessitating the closing of the schools.

On June 6th the president of the Students Union Ho Pao Jien wrote to the Chairman of the Municipal Council stating that the students were doing their best to maintain law and order by having motor lorries travelling back and forth bearing signs advising the people to be peaceful and quiet also distributing handbills with the same object. He suggested that interested parties would take steps to bring about a riot and discredit the student movement and suggested calling out the Specials and Volunteers. He expressed a desire to co-operate with foreign friends during the period of internal dissension.

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On June 7th 1919 Mr. Ho Pao Jien again wrote to the Chairman expressing the Shanghai Students Union appreciation of the tactful and useful conduct of the Volunteers. He states "We feared that provocateurs would bring about a riot to discredit our work for the Salvation of China. The co-operation of the Volunteers and Student Groups saved the day."

On June 7th 1919 "The Students Union" issued a circular which reads as follows :-
"Your Country demands that you stay off the streets.
Go Home.

The enemy is trying to start a riot to damage our cause, only peace and order can save China. If you are struck, walk away. It will not be cowardice, it will be personal sacrifice for your people "Go Home"

"Shanghai Students Union."

On June 10th 1919 another interesting letter was written by Mr. Ho Pao Jien to the Chairman :-
"Sir,

It has come to the knowledge of the Shanghai Students Union that the Municipal Council believes that the members of the Union have participated in various strike activities today, that they have intimidated shopkeepers to keep the shops closed. Such information as you may have on this subject must ^{be} inaccurate.

The Shanghai Students Union has today been entirely inactive. No members were on the streets participating in any

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agitation. It is quite possible that persons are working as students have been going about town in order that the students movement might be discredited. We are particularly anxious to avoid any conflict with the Municipal Council; and we are certain that you must recognize the fact that the students have without delay complied with every order of your body.

The Shanghai Students Union will be inactive tomorrow except as the Council may wish to use its services. Should any students be found disobeying the orders of the Council will you be good enough to inform our Council, Mr. F.B. Rose, of the fact so that it may be thoroughly investigated whether the person is really a student who is endangering the movement by disobeying our instructions or whether he is a fraud."

On June 11th 1919 the French Police gave notice to the Public Citizens Association 220 Avenue Joffre and the Shanghai Students Union 21 Yue Yang Lee Avenue Joffre, that they will be obliged to leave the French Concession if the General strike did not end on that day. As a result the students on strike held a meeting in Fuh Tan School for the purpose of considering what should be done in view of their expulsion from the International Settlement and their threatened expulsion from French Town. They decided that they would have no central organization until the general strike ended.

On June 11th 1919 while the City Magistrate and some members of the committee of the Chinese of Commerce were

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holding a meeting in the room of the Chamber of Commerce on T. Hsuan Road to consider steps to be taken to bring about a resumption of business, a group of students entered the meeting room and started to heckle those conferring. The meeting broke up without reaching a decision.

On June 18th handbills purporting to come from the Merchants Federation and Students' Association, which gave a garbled account of the shooting affray on Hsintang Road and exhorting shopkeepers to strike again have appeared in the settlement. Neither of the organizations named are known to the Police and it is believed that no such societies exist.

On June 16th 1919 an inauguration meeting of the Chinese Students' Union was held in the Great Eastern Hotel, Hanking Road, at 3 p.m. June 16. There were about 100 Chinese and eleven foreigners present. The former included representatives of schools in Peking, Tientsin, Hanking, Tsinanfu, Hupoh, Pootingfu, Suwei, Kiukiang, Hsin, Tongshan, Yangchow and Shanghai. With the exception of two newspaper reporters, the foreigners who attended were American missionaries or teachers in their schools. The gathering was presided over by Tuan Sih Bang, a student in Peking University.

Mr. Tuan started proceedings with a speech, in which he explained the idea of the Chinese Students' Union, and the reasons for its formation. He said the Union would try to purge the Central Government of corrupt elements and would

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strive for the regeneration of China. It would also use all means at its disposal to protect China from external enemies. The Union would have recourse only to peaceful methods in carrying out its policy.

On June 18th 1919 The Commissioner of Police wrote a letter to the Consul General of France :-

"Dear Monsieur Widen,

It is reported that the Committee of the Public Citizens' Association, No. 220 Avenue Solfero, at 9 p.m. on June 17, held a meeting at which the organising of labor unions was the principal topic discussed.

The Students Union moved into their new premises at No. 22 Rue Paul Beau on June 17.

It is reported that the Kounmingtang intends to start a weekly paper advocating Bolshevism. This journal will be published in French town, and will be edited by the staff of "Republican Daily News."

Also on June 20th 1919:-

"Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that it is reported a secret meeting was held at No. 22 Sing Ming Lee, Rue Paul Beau at about 8 p.m. on June 18th when Tuan Sih Pang, a Peking student, and Ho Pau Zung of Fuh Tan College were elected President and Vice President of the Union respectively. They will hold office for one year.

The Students' Union has decided to distribute boycott

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handbills weekly among the merchants and shopkeepers so as to remind them of the ban on Japanese goods."

Extract from the evidence given at the Public Mortuary on June 13th 1919 at 11 a.m. when an inquest was held by Mr. Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan on the body of an unknown adult Chinese who was shot in the head by the Police during a riot on the Shantung Road about 9 p.m. on Thursday June 12th 1919.

Chinese P.C. 456 :- About 8.55 p.m. yesterday while on duty in the Telephone Box on Avenue Edward VII I saw over a hundred students in the vicinity of Pokien Road Bridge coming from French Town. Before going on duty at 7 p.m. I was told that these people were not permitted to come into the Settlement. Two Chinese Constables (622 and 322) advised them not to come into the Settlement. I saw the Chinese Policemen speaking to them. They then turned into the Central district along the Shantung. I then reported the matter by telephone to Louisa Police Station. I saw nothing further as I remained in the Police Box.

C.I. Vaughan Extracts

At 9 p.m. June 12th 1919 I received a message that a large number of students were coming into the Settlement from the French Concession by way of Shantung Road. Troopers under Trooper Sgt. Rock had already been sent. On arrival I saw the troopers were having a severe struggle. I saw one pony fall to the ground and lie there for several seconds,

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its rider was on the ground also stick, stone, and other missiles were being thrown and the troopers were being driven back. The situation was undoubtedly serious and if they got to Canton Road it would have been still more serious so I decided to check it. I therefore took a carbine and fired three shots. Trooper Rock fired 7 shots from his pistol. The crowd then turned toward French Town. Among the debris we found a chopper. Crowds kept shouting Tung - Tung. Our first opinion of the people in the procession was that they were students. I am not in a position to say whether they were students or not. The person shot dead was undoubtedly a coolie.

Trooper Sergeant Rock.

I met a procession of Chinese dressed up in a way the students have been wearing of late, white topsies, little cloth hats, long white gowns. They were carrying flags. I rode up to a man who was leading the procession. I addressed him in English as he spoke English well. I asked him to go back to French Town and warned him that if he did not there would be a possibility of some getting injured. He spoke to the crowd and then said we will not go back. I saw shutters and form (stools) tables, cups etc. being thrown from verandahs. One trooper's jawbone was broken. I heard them shouting "Beat the Foreigner". I fired 7 shots from my pistol. The Volunteers turned out and relieved me.

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On June 21st 1919 a room was engaged at the Oriental Hotel by the National Students Union for a tea party. It was discovered that the guests were raising questions regarding Tsingtao and the Paris Peace Conference. The Police stopped the meeting.

On June 21st 1919 100 students held a meeting in the Nanyang College for the purpose of devising ways and means to secure the release of students imprisoned in Peking and to prevent the Chinese delegates in Paris from signing the Peace Treaty. They decided that if no satisfactory reply was forthcoming within a reasonable time preparations would be made for another general strike.

Copy of Municipal Notification No. 2625 issued in Chinese and English dated Council Room Shanghai June 21st 1919.

For the better preservation of the public order of the Settlement and for the protection of the residents, warning is hereby issued to all persons.

1. No person unless a member of the naval or military forces of the Settlement or duly authorised by the Council shall, in any manner, however, appear in the streets or public places in uniform or wearing any insignia or emblem signifying membership of any association or body.

2. No person shall carry any flag or banner.

the streets or in any public place, bearing any inscription in Chinese or in any Foreign language.

Any person contravening any of the terms of this warning or interfering with the Police or other duly authorised officers of the Council, engaged in the maintenance of peace and good order or usurping the authority vested in them or otherwise guilty of any action whatsoever prejudicial to peace and good order, will be arrested forthwith and taken before the proper authorities for punishment without the least leniency.

This will take effect from 4 p.m. Monday, June 9th, whereafter compliance with its terms will be enforced with the utmost rigour.

Warning is duly given. Let all obey. By order,

N.O. Middel, Secretary.

Copy of Memo to Inspectors issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police M. Wilton Johnson on June 9th 1919, 2 p.m.

Special arrangements for to-day :-

1. The provisions of Municipal Notification issued last night will be put into force in Central, Louza and Hongkew districts.
2. Inspector 1/c ^{Hongkew} will make his own arrangements without further instructions, in consultation with the Officer Commanding American Co., S.V.C. and in conformity generally with what is being done elsewhere.
3. S.V.C. are to be mobilised at 3 p.m.

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Special Constables will operate as Louza and Monglow at 6 p.m. as on the last two nights. The same arrangements for Sildas, both United and Post, will apply as on the last two nights.

A small Naval detachment will be available for use, if necessary.

4. Operations will begin at 5 p.m. Their object is to prevent and if necessary compel compliance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Municipal Notification referred to.

5. The general idea will be to have 7 posts of 8 men (four Police and four Volunteers or Specials) distributed in Central and Louza Districts. In addition to these, there will be strong patrols traversing both districts north to south and east to west.

Each party will be accompanied by two rickshas in which to place all articles taken from the students.

Motor lorries will be available into which the contents of the rickshas can be placed as convenient.

So far as is possible the Police will remove the articles and the S.V.C. will furnish any additional protection required.

The white hats worn by students are not to be taken away from them.

The only students who need be arrested for the present are those found distributing handbills.

6. No force is to be used unless actually required.

Firearms are only to be resorted to for the purpose of defending life or property. On no account whatever are persons to be shot in the air.

7. Boycotts are to be told that they are not wanted and warned to go home.

Students whose badges, banners or other insignia have been removed are to be told to clear out of the settlement.

8. All watches are to be synchronised with the Louza Station Charge Room clock before going on duty.

9. The C.S.P. may be found at any time by communicating with Tel. No. C. 1369 between 5 p.m. and midnight. (C/I Bunny to make the necessary arrangements).

Extract from report in the Morning Star May 8th 1919.

On May 6 a letter was received by this office from the Propagatory Office of the Citizens' Great Meeting stating that the above procession would pass through the Bund near the Hanking Road. The promoters of the movement were definitely informed by the Police that the procession could not be permitted in this Settlement.

Mr. Tang Shao Yi's attitude towards the matter is difficult to explain and I am of opinion that it is brought very strongly to his notice. It is connected with him, that the settlement is a political intrigue will be paid to cause a breach of the peace and murder will not be permitted.

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The banners carried by those in the procession and the speeches made on the Recreation Ground at St. Catherine's Bridge were certainly most inflammatory. Mr. Tang Shao Yi's invitation to those responsible for what took place is tantamount to an open sympathy with their propaganda.

Copy of report forwarded by D.I. Burnside dated May 10th 1919.

Sir,

I beg to report that at 3.45 p.m. 9th Inst: S.P.C. No. 190 brought to this Station 3 Chinese Students, whom he found distributing literature at Lauking & Bonan Road corner.

The three students were taken to the Commercial Police Station at Lok-ka-pang, where they were held.

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been sent by
parts of their
handed to the

They

Page 17.

22, 8, and 1 large brownish circulars and 1 medium sized circular.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry H. Hewes

C. D. I.

D. C. I.